

## Israelis, SLA men detain 40

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli army and its militia allies Monday detained over 40 villagers and destroyed three buildings in a village in South Lebanon, a spokesman for the United Nations said. The eight-hour raid took place in Majdel Slim, where 27 militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) disappeared last week, said Tumor Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. peacekeeping troops in Lebanon. The militiamen were reported to have been captured by a group from the Shi'ite Amal militia. Israeli and SLA troops detained the 40 after questioning about 160 men, Goksel said. Israeli troops at times confronted U.N. forces who tried to observe the operation, he said. An Israeli military spokesman in Tel Aviv said SLA troops had been attacked in the village last week after Israeli forces pulled out as part of the final military withdrawal from Lebanon.

Israelis hand over positions to SLA, page 2

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
 جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية المستقلة  
 Jordan Press Foundation

## PLO, Israeli pacifists to meet

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Israeli peace movement figures will meet with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) here next month in a forum aimed at focussing the attention of European anti-war groups on the Mideast conflict. A Pax Christi spokesman said Monday. Poin van Teeffelen said the two-day meeting July 1-2 would bring together Western European and American peace groups with the Mideast parties, and aim to establish a continuing dialogue among them. The agenda for the meeting, which is still to be finalised, would include discussions on halting the flow of arms technology to the Middle East from Western Europe and the United States, establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the region and humanitarian assistance for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Van Teeffelen said. He refused to release the news of the 25 Israeli and Palestinian delegation members scheduled to attend, but denied that PLO leader Yasser Arafat would be among them.

Volume 10 Number 2887

AMMAN, TUESDAY JUNE 4, 1985, RAMADAN 16, 1405

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Five envoys present credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Five newly-appointed ambassadors to Jordan Monday presented their credentials to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, at separate ceremonies at the Royal Court. They were Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi of Italy, Mahjoub Mustafa Radwan of Sudan, Dong Soon Park of South Korea, Oug Pot-hner of Norway and Hannibal Velidi of Greece. Attending the ceremonies were Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs Hazem Nuseibeh, and Royal Court Secretary General Rajai Dajani.

## Mother, 3 children die in accident

KARAK (Petra) — A woman and her three children were killed in a traffic disaster when their private Mercedes car was hit by a truck Sunday evening at Qatraeh on the desert road. The woman's husband and his father were rushed to Karak hospital and later the husband was transferred to the University Hospital for treatment while his father was being treated for a broken arm and broken ribs.

## Bomb hurled at Israeli vehicle

AMMAN (Petra) — A bomb was thrown Monday at an Israeli military vehicle while it was parked in an area near the Ramallah city hospital in the occupied West Bank. Radio Israel said the Israeli occupation authorities immediately began a full-scale arrest campaign among Arab citizens but it made no mention of casualties or material losses resulting from the bomb.

## 'Palestinians rounded up in Syria'

TUNIS (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) says more than 700 Palestinians have been arrested and dozens killed or wounded in a "vast campaign of repression" waged in recent days by special police against Palestinians living in Syria. In a statement published Sunday night in Tunis by the Palestinian news agency Wafa, the PLO said "these operations of repression happened following demonstrations organised by Palestinians in Syria to protest against the massacres perpetrated in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut." The statement said Syrian intelligence agents "fired on the Palestinian demonstrators notably in the Al Yamouk refugee camp (near Damascus)."

## Taba talks may resume in Tel Aviv

CAIRO (R) — Egypt and Israel are likely to resume talks later this month in Tel Aviv on their dispute over the tiny Sinai enclave of Taba, a senior Egyptian official was quoted Monday as saying. The weekly Cairo magazine Mayo reported that Assistant Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Badawi said the talks were "very likely to resume in Tel Aviv after Ramadan." Egyptian and Israeli delegates failed in two rounds of talks in Cairo last month to settle the dispute over the tiny coastal strip south of the Israeli port of Eilat.

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# Nuseibeh welcomes new U.S. stand but says Soviet role is vital

King's visit to Washington was 'most-significant in history of Jordanian-American relations'

By Nasser Judeh  
 with combined agency dispatches  
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The new American position towards moves to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict as reflected in a Washington letter to Israeli leaders informing them the U.S. will open a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation regardless of the Jewish state's objections is a direct result of His Majesty King Hussein's recent talks in the U.S. capital, Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh said Monday.

Commenting on the American message to Israel, parts of which were published Sunday and Monday, Dr. Nuseibeh said: "It is a departure from the previous, almost standard, U.S. policy regarding the entire issue. This could be considered as a direct result of His Majesty King Hussein's visit (to the U.S.) and his efforts and commitment towards achieving peace in the Middle East."

## Baghdad reports 'devastating' air raids on Iran

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes mounted "devastating" raids on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal and a petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini in the northern Gulf Monday.

An Iraqi spokesman said the raids, at 8:45 a.m. (0445 GMT), left the targets in ruins and all the aircraft returned safely to base.

He also said another 20 jets raided a military camp at Khaneh, but its location was not immediately clear.

Iraqi warplanes hit K.I. Isl. and last Thursday, and have raided the petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini several times since the outbreak of the Gulf war in September 1980.

Work on the \$3.5 billion plant began in the early 1970s but was suspended after the 1979 revolution in Iran and again following earlier Iraqi attacks.

## Syria demands action on new decisions amid flaring Beirut battles

BEIRUT (R) — Fresh fighting flared at Beirut's embattled Palestinian refugee camps Monday as Damascus pressed for speedy implementation of security decisions taken at a Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting last week.

Residents and Beirut radios said rocket explosions and tank and machine-gun fire echoed from the Shattila and Bourj Al Barajneh camps for several hours Monday.

The fighting broke a shaky weekend ceasefire which enabled the Red Cross to evacuate 61 wounded from Bourj Al Barajneh, the largest of three Palestinian camps under a 15-day-old siege by militiamen of the Shi'ite Amal movement and elements of the army.

Scores of wounded are trapped without proper medical care. Security sources said nearly 500 people have been killed and more than 2,000 wounded in the battle. (Palestinians in Beirut camps desperate for food, page 2).

State-run newspapers in Syria meanwhile urged rapid action on decisions taken by President Amin Gemayel and Syrian leader Hafez Al Assad at talks in Damascus. The leaders discussed prospects for military cooperation to help end the civil war.

State-run Tishrin newspaper said the summit had prepared the way for "a substantive and comprehensive solution to the Lebanese crisis" so that Syria could turn to other "national causes, namely the Arab-Zionist conflict."

Shultz viewed the King's U.S. visit as "a step forward in the peace process."

Mr. Shultz was also reported to have sent messages to American allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) informing them of a possible NATO role in Middle East peace talks. Apparently, the reports said, a possible NATO role was what the U.S. secretary of state had in mind when he promised, in remarks made over a dinner he hosted in honour of King Hussein last Wednesday, to provide an "international context" to peace talks.

During his visit to the U.S., King Hussein reiterated his earlier calls for an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council — the U.S., the Soviet Union, France, China and Britain.

Asked to comment on the reports, Dr. Nuseibeh, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs, said Monday: "NATO support (for Mideast peace talks) is needed, but is not enough. The Soviet

(Continued on page 2)



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday confers with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat in a meeting attended by PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razak Al Yahya (second from left) and Mr. Arafat's political adviser Hani Al Hassan (Petra photos)

## Rifai briefs Arafat on outcome of King's talks in Washington

Jordan insists on inclusion of PLO in peace negotiations, premier tells Palestinian leader

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Monday briefed Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat on the details and outcome of His Majesty King Hussein's recent talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and senior administration officials on Jordan's efforts and stand towards a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reporting Mr. Rifai's meeting with Mr. Arafat, said the prime minister explained to the PLO leader that during the Washington talks, held May 28-31, Jordan reiterated its stand that the PLO should be included in an international conference on the Middle East to work out a peaceful solution.

Jordan also told the U.S. that such a conference should be attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties concerned in the Middle East conflict, including the PLO, Petra quoted Mr. Rifai as saying.

Mr. Rifai told Mr. Arafat that Jordan reaffirmed its stand that any peace settlement in the Middle East must derive from decisions taken at the 1982 Fez Arab summit and all U.N. and Security Council resolutions, including 242 and 338, as a joint basis and should guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination within the framework of a confederation between Palestine and Jordan, Petra reported.

Mr. Rifai said that during his talks in Washington, the King reiterated Jordan's commitment and adherence to these principles in any Arab-Israeli settlement and made this point very clear to American leaders.

The prime minister described the King's talks in Washington as "fruitful and comprehensive" and said they "achieved progress in

the path to peace."

Mr. Arafat expressed his "deep appreciation" of King Hussein's efforts and said he fully supported the King's "clear stand," Petra said.

The PLO leader said Jordan's stand "serves the Palestinian cause, especially in the current stage in the national Palestinian struggle to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and bring about a just and durable peace in the region," Petra said.

Mr. Arafat described cooperation and joint action between Jordan and the PLO as an "important step towards restoring the Palestinian rights and liberating the occupied land," the agency added.

Attending the meeting on the Palestinian side were PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razak Yahya and Mr. Arafat's political adviser Hani Al Hassan, Petra said.

Politicians, social leaders urge end to Beirut attacks

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
 Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A group of 25 Jordanian political activists and social leaders Monday issued a statement calling for an end to attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and urging all factions in Lebanon to heal their differences through peaceful negotiations.

The statement, whose signatories included Dr. Jamal Al Shaer, a former minister and member of the now-dissolved National Consultative Council, called on all "national forces" in Lebanon to pressure the Shi'ite Amal movement to stop its attacks on the Palestinian refugee camps and end its "killing and destruction" of the camps and "deportation of Palestinians from Lebanon."

The activists and leaders urged all Palestinian leaders to settle their differences and reunify the Palestinian ranks "especially that they all face the same danger."

## Jordan may grant oil concessions to foreign companies

AMMAN (R) — Jordan is considering giving oil concessions to foreign firms to help step up search for oil, Trade and Industry Minister Rajai Al Muasher said Monday.

"We are considering giving oil concessions, but we would also welcome requests for concessions in Jordan," he told Reuters in an interview. He did not say when a decision could be expected.

The government, burdened by a heavy oil import bill, is searching for oil near the Saudi Arabian border and has engaged Rom Petrol of Romania to supply and operate drilling rigs near the Syrian border. Some oil has been found but not in significant quantities.

Jordan, whose oil imports cost it over \$600 million last year, is spending about \$35 million on oil exploration this year, double the amount spent in 1984.

Muslim militias.

Syria has so far made no formal announcement of its intentions following last week's closed-door summit meeting between Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Assad in Damascus.

Reliable sources in Beirut have said Mr. Assad, his influence in Lebanon strengthened by Israel's imminent withdrawal three years after it invaded this country, is willing to take up security in Beirut.

"The Syrians don't have to move into Beirut to achieve their goal," commented a woman in the city of Zahle in the Syrian-held central Bekaa. "They're already there as far as everyone's concerned. The plan's already working."

## Socialists return to power in Greece

ATHENS (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu emerged triumphant from general elections Monday winning a new four-year term for his Socialist government.

With results in from all polling stations, his PASOK (Panhellenic Socialist Movement) Party had 46.3 per cent of the vote, the conservative New Democracy Party (NDP) 40.7 per cent, the pro-Moscow Communists 9.84 per cent and the Eurocommunists 1.84 per cent.

Mr. Papandreu secured 101 seats in the 300-member parliament, against 125 for New Democracy, 13 for the pro-Moscow Communists and one Eurocommunist seat.

As Athenians rested after a hectic night of celebrations by PASOK supporters, pro-government newspapers blazed the word "triumph" across their front pages, while conservative dailies said a last-minute switch by Communist voters to the Socialist Party had spelled defeat for New Democracy.

Mr. Papandreu, 66, has seriously strained relations with the United States and other Western allies over defence issues in less than four years in power as Greece's first Socialist leader after 40 years of right-wing rule.

A second four-year term clears the way for him to carry out his pledge to close down four U.S. military bases in Greece in 1988.

The government negotiated a five-year extension of the bases lease two years ago in an agreement that put stormy U.S.-Greek defence relations into an uneasy truce.

Mr. Papandreu has repeatedly irritated Washington with anti-Western statements and by following the Soviet line on issues such as Poland, Central America, and the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe.

But he has self-peddled on long-term pledges to pull Greece out of NATO.

Political analysts said relations with neighbouring Turkey were not expected to show much improvement under the new Papandreu administration. He has repeatedly declared that any dialogue with Ankara was impossible while Turkish troops occupied the northern part of Cyprus.

Mr. Papandreu is also expected to continue his heavy spending on the public sector, health, education and public works, and pursue his Socialist drive against big business which apparently gained him many blue collar votes.

His second election victory was also seen as widespread support for Mr. Papandreu's decision to call elections four months early after a constitutional crisis over the conservatives' refusal to recognise a new state president backed by the Socialists.

The crisis was over Mr. Papandreu's plan to alter the constitution to curb the powers of the head of state, a move that forced President Constantine Karamanlis to resign. Conservatives at the time predicted the affair would erode PASOK's centrist support.

Mr. Papandreu is expected to meet President Christos Sarizetakis to arrange the swearing in of his new cabinet.

PASOK thrashed New Democracy in the 1981 general election, winning 48 per cent of the votes to the conservatives' 36.

Papandreu, fiery opponent of U.S., is back, page 4

CHASE  
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# Palestinians in Beirut desperately short of food

## Wounded Palestinians describe plight of civilians

SHWEIFAT, Lebanon (R) — Wounded Palestinians evacuated to this Druze town from a Beirut refugee camp besieged by Shi'ite Muslim forces say trapped civilians are desperately short of food, water and medical supplies.

"We were killing cats and dogs for food, and drinking water from drains," said Ousama Abul Mawt, a 23-year-old fighter wounded in the thigh.

"Small children are dying. Even the Israelis didn't do this."

Shi'ite Amal militia and Lebanese army units have ringed Bourj Al Barajneh camp for two weeks. Amal leader Nabih Berri says the siege will go on until the Palestinians surrender their weapons.

The 29 people rescued from Bourj Al Barajneh Sunday ran a gauntlet of suspicious Shi'ite Amal fighters who rushed at Red Cross ambulances as they emerged from the shattered camp.

Some beat on the windows of the ambulances, shouting: "I hope you die, you bastards." Others dragged men out, tore at their bandages and forced one into a militia jeep.

An Amal commander intervened and all the wounded were eventually allowed to proceed.

A reporter who saw similar scenes on Thursday said Amal fighters seized a wounded Lebanese from an ambulance and would not return him, apparently believing that he had helped the Palestinians.

Red Cross workers in orange overalls helped the wounded from the ambulances into the small Kamal Jublati Hospital in Shweifat, a few kilometres south of Beirut, to await transfer to Palestinian-run hospitals in Sidon, the Bekaa Valley or Damascus.

Palestinians feel unsafe in Beirut hospitals, to which Amal fighters have easy access.

Pale and trembling, some of the less seriously injured told reporters of the grim conditions they had left behind.

"We make graves for many people, all in one place. No water, no food, no house, no nothing," one man said in broken English.

"My father is 90. They (the Shi'ites) took him on Monday, the first day. They burn his house,

crush him with their feet."

He said only 200 fighters were defending the camp and had bought weapons from Amal only two weeks before the fighting erupted, but were so unprepared for battle that they had torn up blankets to make sandbags.

"We woke on Monday and we were surrounded," he said.

Amal said it had no choice but to attack the camps to prevent Palestinian commandos from regaining the power they enjoyed before Israel's 1982 invasion drove them from Beirut and South Lebanon.

More than 430 people have been killed and 2,000 wounded in the recent fighting, according to incomplete estimates.

Altogether, the Red Cross has rescued 93 wounded from Bourj Al Barajneh, the only camp it has been allowed to enter.

A few Palestinian fighters are still entrenched in Shatila, where U.N. officials say about 700 civilians are trapped near the camp's battered mosque with little food, water or medicine.

Khaled, a 23-year-old Palestinian who fled the camp on Friday night, said 10 children had died there, possibly from cholera.

"In the shelters people are almost on top of one another. It's very hot inside and there is a bad smell all the time," he said. "We have been burying our martyrs in the mosque and it's nearly full."

Palestinians say Amal has been blowing up houses in Shatila and in a third camp, Sabra, which fell to the Shi'ites on Friday.

As the "war of the camps" moved into its third week, there was no peace agreement in sight. Berri said on Saturday that Syria was mediating a plan whereby the Palestinians, Amal and other Lebanese groups would all disarm, but a Palestinian official was sceptical.

"We doubt there is a plan to collect all the weapons in Lebanon," Mamdouh Nawfal of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine told reporters

in Shweifat.

"It's difficult after all this killing. There's no one to keep peace for the Palestinians," he said.

Meanwhile in Shatila camp, a Palestinian woman sat in silent misery, her eyes swollen with tears. "My daughter lives in the camp. I haven't seen her for more than a week. I don't know if she is dead or alive."

Her family said they fled Tell Zaatar Camp when it was overrun by Falangist militiamen in 1976 and from the bombed-out town of Damour when Israeli troops swept through in 1982.

"God created Palestinians just like other people. Why do we always have to run from place to place?" another woman wanted to know.

Sabra has fallen to Amal and Lebanese troops. But army troops turned back Amal-escorted journalists seeking to enter the camp.

"They say they still have work inside," explained Amal official Ali Hamdan.

Ravaged buildings, burned-out cars and empty ammunition boxes bore witness to the battles that raged as Shi'ite forces closed in on Palestinians making their last stand.

Amid the destruction, four ambulances of a Muslim Welfare Organisation stood by, apparently to evacuate bodies or wounded.

A dusty bull-dozer, its scoop blunted and gashed, stood idle near a bullet-scarred armoured personnel carrier.

Exhausted Amal fighters and army soldiers sprawled nearby.

Hospital and security sources say at least 430 people have been killed in 13 days of fighting for control of the camps.

On what remains of the main street of Shatila, a middle-aged Shi'ite named Ahmad Saad sold cigarettes from a makeshift stall as sniper shot cracked out from interior alleys where a few Palestinians were still holding out.

Beyond Saad's stall, the street lay awash in water from broken pipes. Twisted metal shutters hung from battered shops.

Cars crushed flat by tanks littered the roadside. Black smoke curled up from the heart of the camp, where destruction appeared to be total.

# Israeli troops hand over to SLA

MAIDIYE, Lebanon (AP) — The World War II-era Sherman tank, grey paint barely concealing the rust on the turret and gun, clattered towards a nearby hill, firing bursts of machinegun fire. A group of militiamen watched under the shade of a nearby tree.

It was a less than impressive performance by the South Lebanon Army (SLA), a militia which Israel has trained and equipped to help protect the sensitive border region.

In recent weeks, departing Israeli troops have handed over positions to the militia, but there are increasing questions whether the undermanned and poorly organised militia can do the job.

"The strength of the SLA is sufficient to keep the peace and order in this area," said Antoine Lahd, a retired regular Lebanese army general who heads the militia.

"We shall never call for help from the Israeli army except in case of real need," he told reporters at his nearby headquarters

in the Christian town of Marjayoun.

Commandos of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia have vowed to drive the SLA from Shi'ite villages along the border and force Israel to give up its plans for a so-called security zone along the border.

In the Amal-controlled port city of Tyre on Friday, Amal paraded 27 pro-Israeli militiamen who they said had been snatched from a position only 8 kilometres from the Israeli border. Israeli media reported the militiamen, all Shi'ite Muslims, may have defected.

Before an Amal-led campaign forced Israel to quicken the pace of its withdrawal, the army had plans to build the SLA into a formidable fighting force of 6,000 men with a representative mix of Muslims and Christians.

Those plans now lie in tatters. Israeli officers say the SLA can call on 2,000 fighters, including village militias, but concede that about three-quarters of its members are Christians.

Independent observers noted that many Muslims had defected after Israel began pulling out its troops and that only about 450 men are now in organised fighting units.

Their weaponry is primarily Israeli cast-offs, including 40 obsolete U.S.-made Sherman tanks.

Politically, the SLA is becoming an increasing liability to the government of Prime Minister Shimon Peres, who is anxious to end Israel's involvement in Lebanon.

It has antagonised Amal, which has maintained an unwritten agreement with Israel to prevent Palestinian infiltration in South Lebanon and refrain from attacking Israel's border from areas evacuated by withdrawing troops.

The SLA has also been involved in repeated confrontations with the 10-nation, 5,700-man U.N. peacekeeping force and Gen. Lahd predicted there would be clashes if the United Nations' force tried to block free movement by the SLA.

# Nuseibeh welcomes new U.S. stand

(Continued from page 1)

Union, in its capacity as a superpower, should be an active participant in any negotiations for Middle East peace. That is one of the basic reasons behind Jordan's insistence that the Soviets should participate in Middle East peace efforts."

Dr. Nuseibeh described the King's May 28-31 visit to Washington as one of the "most important visits in the history of U.S.-Jordanian relations." This, he said, "stems from the fact that the time is drawing very close when any settlement to the Palestinian question and the Middle East conflict in general will have passed a point of no return as a consequence to Israel's continued colonisation of the occupied territories."

"The magnitude of (the Israeli) colonisation has reached such an alarming dimension that the problem has become more complicated than ever before," he added.

Elaborating further on the reasons for the special significance attached to this particular visit, Dr. Nuseibeh said: "This visit bears special significance because His Majesty had a substantive and hitherto very faintly pronounced message to the American administration from the PLO, namely that if the U.S. government were willing to accept the principle of self-determination for the Palestinian people, the PLO would recognise all U.N. resolutions, including 242 and 338."

In addition, Dr. Nuseibeh indicated that the King included in his discussions in Washington specific offers regarding the shaping of things in the event a peaceful resolution is achieved. This will take the form of a confederal relationship between Jordan and the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, he said.

Dr. Nuseibeh said that the King's visit contained the basic and practical components to a settlement of the long-standing conflict. "It provided the American administration with a minimum

platform below which no possibility of peace can exist," Dr. Nuseibeh explained. "The visit also represented Jordan's firm belief that all parties concerned, including the U.S., should seize this unique and historic opportunity for peace in the Middle East. If it is lost it would be difficult to foretell the turn of events not just in the contiguous territories but in the Arab and Islamic World in general."

Dr. Nuseibeh said his belief that it was the last chance for peace is based upon many factors, the salient one of which being that "if the present course of events in the occupied territories continues, within five years the Palestinians will hardly have any land left in their possession."

"Any suggestion of talks at that time would not only be counterproductive but foolhardy," Dr. Nuseibeh said. "No Palestinian or Arab is willing to entertain future negotiations when he knows that Israel has delineated its borders on the ground to include the entire area of mandated Palestine."

Missing the present opportunity for peace, in Dr. Nuseibeh's opinion, would change the "avenues, orientations and basic attitudes" towards this problem. "People will consequently find themselves impelled to turn to other means to resolve the conflict, and this might involve the possibility of a future military option regardless of the present balance of power. All this would fuel turbulence in the region and the Middle East will become a dangerous area to be in," he said.

Dr. Nuseibeh concluded by saying that "if present hopes for a solution are dashed, the struggle of decades will turn into a struggle of generations with all that entails. It is therefore a choice we all have to make; peace now or unending conflict for generations to come."

Meanwhile in Israel, officials said the Shultz letter indicated that there had been no progress on the issue of the composition of the

proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for dialogue with the U.S.

Mr. Shultz also informed Israel that the U.S. was maintaining its opposition to the called-for international conference and reaffirmed the American refusal to talk with any members of the PLO until the organisation recognises U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, reports said.

Mr. Peres reacted cautiously to the letter from Mr. Shultz.

In a cabinet statement Sunday, Mr. Peres said Israel favoured progress toward peace but believed negotiations should "begin and continue directly between Israel and a Jordanian or a Jordanian-Palestinian team."

The statement rejected participation by any group advocating Israel's "destruction," and indicated Israel's lack of enthusiasm for the U.S. proposal without explicitly ruling it out.

Israeli officials were split over Mr. Shultz's suggestion at a Washington news conference Friday that members of the Palestine National Council could serve as delegates at peace talks.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was to discuss the latest developments with Mr. Shultz Monday in Washington, Israel Television said. Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Shamir, was briefing British leaders in London.

The Israeli Haaretz newspaper published a Hebrew translation of Mr. Shultz's message, which said King Hussein's position and the support of the PLO was "a signal of a significant change in the political environment."

King Hussein's statements during a visit to Washington last week were "more far-reaching than any other Arab leader has made in public in recent years," the newspaper quoted Mr. Shultz's letter as saying.

Mr. Shultz said in his letter, he was sending similar reports to members of NATO "to fulfill King Hussein's desire for international support."

# War leaves Israel divided, goals unmet

TEL AVIV (AP) — The last Israeli army units are pulling out of Lebanon after three years of war and occupation which divided the Jewish nation and tarnished Israel's image as an almost invincible military power in the region.

Then-Prime Minister Menachem Begin and former Defence Minister Ariel Sharon launched the war on June 6, 1982, to crush the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Beirut.

But the goals were left unfulfilled, and the war was one of the costliest in Israel's history: 654 Israelis were killed, 3,840 wounded and about \$1 billion a year was spent on sustaining the army in Lebanon at a time of growing economic crisis back home.

Perhaps the greatest toll was inflicted on the national psyche.

A strong anti-war movement developed for the first time in a nation where the government's call to arms traditionally was accepted without question as a duty and privilege. Some 130 Israeli soldiers chose jail rather than go to Lebanon and thousands more tried to avoid reserve duty by offering a variety of excuses.

"There was always a widespread national consensus on issues of war and peace even though Israel was a new society with a large number of immigrants," said Chaim Adler, a professor of sociology at the Hebrew University. "The effect of the Lebanon war has been to widen cleavages in society and aggravate the differences so that both sides now call each other traitors."

Prime Minister Shimon Peres has tried to end Israel's involvement in Lebanon without rekindling bitter and divisive debate.

But leftists demanded a commission be set up to apportion blame for the war started under the right-wing Likud. And rightists staged angry protests over the government's decision to free 1,150 Arabs for the last three Israeli war prisoners, a move Mr. Peres had hoped would help close the Lebanon chapter.

The primary objective of the operation the government called "peace for Galilee" was to ensure the end of rocket and shelling attacks on Israel's northern border which disrupted the economy and forced thousands to flee their homes. The border area is quiet, but residents doubt the calm will last and have refurbished their bomb shelters in expectation of renewed attacks.

Israeli attempts to create a stable government in Lebanon collapsed with the dwindling fortunes of the Falangists. Israel's allies in

Lebanon.

The PLO remains a political and military factor in the region even though the commando army was uprooted from South Lebanon and a split developed between Mr. Yasser Arafat and Syrian-backed groups.

Much of the internal debate about Israel's failure in Lebanon has focused on Sharon, who was forced to resign as defence minister after a commission of inquiry held him indirectly responsible for failing to prevent Falangist militiamen from massacring Palestinians in September 1982.

Sharon conceded that the wars aims were unrealistic but said there had been "some gains," such as three years of quiet on Israel's northern border. He rejected charges that he had misled the government into a broader conflict than the cabinet approved.

Begin, who had hoped the invasion would lead to a peace treaty with Lebanon, resigned and went into seclusion in 1983. Associates said one of the reasons Begin quit politics was remorse over the war.

U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis told reporters last week that the Lebanon war had delayed efforts to restart Arab-Israeli peace talks, damaged U.S.-Israeli relations and weakened the international standing of both countries.

In four wars with neighbouring Arab states, Israel's army established a reputation as an almost invincible force.

Before the invasion, few Arabs doubted Israel's military prowess or its readiness to use force in Lebanon.

But once the occupation began, Israel's army faced an escalating resistance campaign in the field. These attacks claimed more than half the casualties suffered in the war and fuelled the divisive debate back home.

The resistance campaign was led by Lebanese in South Lebanon.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin recently said on Israeli army radio that the "main lesson is that we should not put the army into this sort of war again," he said.

Mr. Rabin and other Israeli leaders have warned that any attacks on its border after the withdrawal "will be met with overwhelming force" that is likely to include air raids and artillery barrages.

The question is whether Israel can regain enough credibility to deter Arabs from launching a war of attrition across Israel's northern border or a new resistance campaign in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

# Hawatmeh urges PLO unity

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) — The general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine called for unity within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the state-run TTI news agency reported.

The official, Nayef Hawatmeh, said "responsibility lay with the Lebanese army and the Amal Shi'ite Movement for the war

aimed at the destruction of ... three Palestinian refugee camps near Beirut and another bloody drama of the Palestinians," said TTI. Mr. Hawatmeh left Sunday after a five-day visit.

"National unity, and democratic settlement of the problem that the sides judged differently is the only way and only option for the Palestinian revolution and the PLO," Mr. Hawatmeh reportedly said.

# Unexploded bomb found in Rome hotel bathroom

ROME (R) — An unexploded bomb was found Sunday at Rome's Hilton Hotel, in a room previously occupied by a man with a Lebanese passport. Italian police said Monday.

They said the detonator had been fired but the 800-gram bomb had failed to explode.

A man with a passport in the name of Ali Ahmad Chour, 55, checked into the room on May 23 and disappeared two days later.

Police said the bomb, found inside a suitcase in the visitor's bathroom, could have been aimed at two officials working at the Sniia Industrial Chemical Plant in central Italy.

An "Islamic Mujaheddin" group claiming the factory produced toxic gas for Iraq to use in its war against Iran telephoned several Italian newspapers on May 24 saying the two had been "executed". But no attack took place.

# Iraq seizes explosives near Syrian border

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said members of its popular army last month seized a lorry carrying three tons of high explosives near the border with Syria.

The official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said documents found in the lorry, abandoned after it got stuck in sand near Al Qa'im in north west Iraq, bore the name of a Syrian intelligence branch.

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## Haj Hassan chairs meeting of labour planning committee

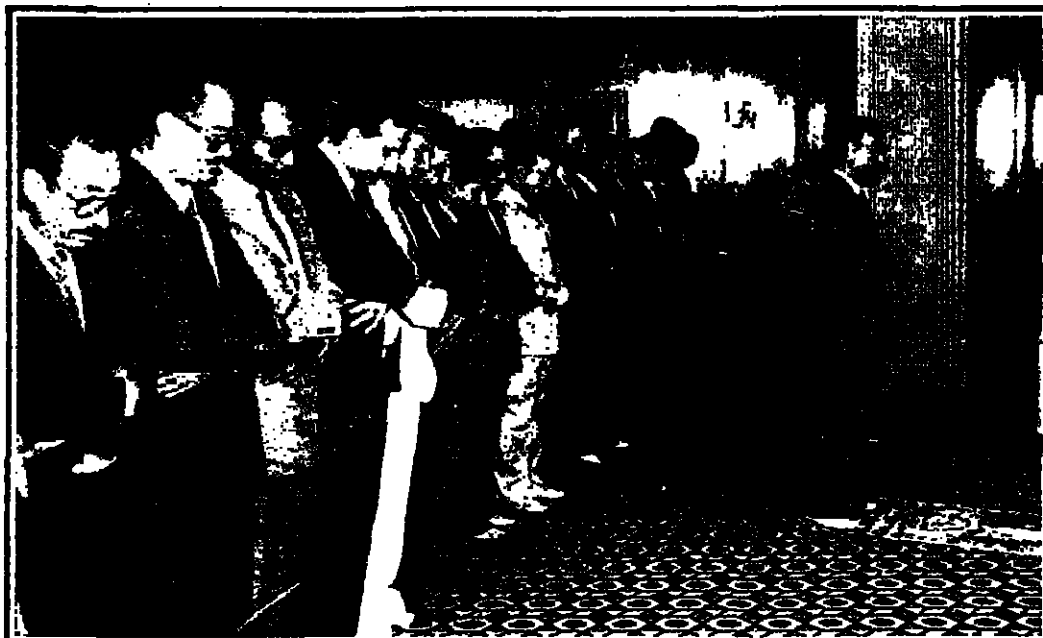
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan has stressed the government's keenness to make job opportunities available to Jordanian job seekers and to give Jordanian labourers priority in employment in implementation of the labour law.

This was announced during a meeting of the ministry's planning committee held Monday under the chairmanship of Mr. Haj Hassan to discuss the latest developments in the Jordan labour market in the wake of increasing numbers of Jordanians looking for jobs. He also called for supporting labour offices to help job seekers

and to monitor available job opportunities at various companies and institutions.

The minister also stressed the importance of supporting the ministry's inspection teams in launching campaigns to make sure that the companies, firms and corporations abide by the Jordanian labour laws in terms of giving priority in employment to Jordanian labourers.

The law stipulates that foreign companies working in the industrial, construction and production fields should employ a minimum of 50 per cent Jordanian labour.



IFTAR PRAYERS: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday attends prayers at the Al Hussein Sports City before an Iftar banquet hosted by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali (Petra photo)

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Egypt alters permit rule for Jordanians

AMMAN (Petra) — Egypt has decided to consider every Jordanian who obtains a work permit in Egypt as automatically having a residence permit. The Ministry of Labour has received a memo in this respect from the concerned Egyptian authorities. A responsible source at the ministry said that the measure is in implementation of a bilateral labour agreement signed between the two countries and is also one of the outcomes of a bilateral agreement reached in Amman during the meetings of the Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee in April. Egyptian nationals working in Jordan are exempt from obtaining residence permits.

#### Commerce chambers aid cyclone victims

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Madaba Chamber of Commerce has made a donation of JD 500 to the victims of Bangladesh's cyclone and tidal waves. It also announced a JD 2,000 donation to charitable and voluntary societies and youth centres in Jordan. The Salt Chamber of Commerce has also announced a JD 500 donation to the victims in Bangladesh.

#### Ministry studies draft industry law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade is currently studying a new draft law on industry in Jordan. According to Dr. Akram Karmoul, the director of industry at the ministry, the new law would provide better organisation and protection to public and private Jordanian industrial concerns. He said the ministry will take into consideration the new developments in Jordan's industry as it formulates the new law. A few years ago, the ministry drew up a draft law for organising industry but no final formula materialised at that time.

## Queen Alia Fund to develop centres for handicapped, annual report says

AMMAN (Petra) — An annual report issued by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) says efforts during this year will focus on developing programmes offered to handicapped people and community centres in Jordan.

The report says that the QAJSWF will complete a community development centre at Mafrag during the second half of this year and will continue a programme of supporting charitable and voluntary societies, especially those offering services in rural regions.

The fund plans to conduct a study on the role of community development centres and, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), it will hold a seminar during this year on the management of Arab institutions catering for the needs of handicapped people, according to the report.

The QAJSWF will also adopt new technical and administrative

systems in preparation for the implementation of its coming (1986-90) five-year plan.

Referring to achievements realised during 1984, the report said that several special education and rehabilitation centres have been set up in various governorates, including one for the physically handicapped in Amman which was opened last March. This centre caters for 150 handicapped people offering them therapy, social and cultural education and recreation, the report explained. A similar centre, it said has been opened at Yarmouk University in Irbid which caters for 100 handicapped people. The Sultanate of Oman has contributed towards setting up both centres, the report said.

#### Community development

The report said that work on four new community development centres in Madaba, Hisban, Ma'in and Malh was completed during 1984 and that the four centres were handed over to the mun-

icipality of Madaba and the local councils.

These four centres started offering services and carrying out activities in July 1984 including special adult education courses, health and social education, programmes for training local women in various trades and starting a kindergarten.

The QAJSWF has started work on a new community development centre at Mafrag and when it is completed this year it will start offering similar services, activities and programmes, according to the report.

Apart from setting up centres, the QAJSWF last year organised several meetings to offer guidance to women working in rural regions and offered financial and technical assistance to 78 rural charitable societies in different regions of the Kingdom, the report pointed out.

It also said that the QAJSWF recruited 171 trainers and instructors to take part in special education programmes for handicapped children at the kindergarten level.

## California police cite 'marital problems' as likely motive for murder of Jordanian family

EL CAJON, California (AP) — A Jordanian man, enraged over his estranged wife's plan to return to Jordan, shot her to death, along with her parents and two men believed to be her brothers, then summoned police, authorities said Sunday.

"Two men had arrived from Jordan to take the wife back and the suspect seized the opportunity to take his .22-caliber rifle and kill all five adults in the house," police Lieutenant Buck Posey said of the slayings Saturday evening.

The couple's two children, apparently unaware of the massacre inside the spacious suburban house, were found playing outside when police arrived, officers said. Dressed in pyjamas, Tufiq "Tom" Badih Naddi, 44, surrendered to police outside his home, Posey said. Naddi was booked for investigation of murder and held without bail at San Diego County jail.

Naddi called the police department and told desk officer Rich Day he had killed five people, Posey said.

"He wanted the officers to go to Carlow Way and shoot him, and if they didn't shoot he was going to shoot the officers that arrived," Posey said. "Rich Day talked to him for about 30 minutes and talked him into leaving his rifle in the house and surrendering to the officers outside," he added.

Found dead inside the house were Habib Sabbagh, Naddi's father-in-law, Lillian Sabbagh, his mother-in-law, Aida Naddi, his wife and the Sabbaghs' daughter and Michael Sabbagh and Osama Mashini, both believed to be Mrs. Naddi's brothers, Posey said. All were Jordanians.

Authorities were checking further on the identity of Mashini because of his different last name. "They were all shot numerous times," he said, adding that inv-

estigators believe several of the victims were killed while taking a nap.

"He had been having ongoing domestic problems," Posey said of Naddi, an employee at a San Diego poker room. "His wife filed for divorce last Friday."

The lieutenant said Mrs. Naddi's father wanted her to return to Jordan, and as far as police knew, she was willing to go back. "He's very cooperative and he's very concerned about his kids," Posey said of Naddi.

Posey said the two children, identified as the Naddi's son, Nabil, 5, and daughter, Kathy, 3, were staying with neighbours.

Officer Gary Creason said records indicated the home belonged to Mrs. Naddi's parents. Posey said the Naddis had lived there for four or five years.

The home is in the upper-middle-class Fletcher Hills neighbourhood of El Cajon, a suburban community of 80,000 about 20 miles (32 kilometres) east of downtown San Diego.

## 'Unforeseen delays' hold up project to provide Zarqa with better quality water

By P.V. Vivekanand  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Certain "unforeseen delays" have held up work on a nine-kilometre pipeline to bring better quality of drinking water to Zarqa and the project is now expected to be completed by the end of June, according to a senior official of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

WAJ Secretary-General Mahmoud Talhouni, who had promised in January that the problem of drinking water in Zarqa would have been solved early last month when the project was originally scheduled to be completed, Monday explained the delays as "purely technical". There were some delays in the arrival of the 400-millimetre pipe to be used in the project and hence the contractor, a local firm, was unable to meet the deadline for the completion of the JD 200,000 project.

The project, which, as and when implemented, is expected to solve one of the basic problems of Zarqa residents who, for many years, have been lamenting about the

high salinity in drinking water currently reaching them through the municipal system. The high salinity makes it unfit for drinking, cooking or any other form of human consumption, according to the residents of Zarqa.

Most Zarqa residents resort to bringing water from Amman or other areas neighbouring Zarqa to meet their requirements of water for purposes other than washing, cleaning etc.

The new WAJ project, initiated after the WAJ took over the responsibility of supplying drinking water to the entire Kingdom in early 1985, is aimed at bringing water with very low salinity from the Khaw reservoir, northeast of Zarqa, and mix it with water drawn from four wells in the Zarqa neighbourhood.

According to WAJ statistics, the 450,000-strong population of Zarqa needs about 1,000 cubic metres of water every hour and the Khaw pipeline could easily meet this requirement.

Mr. Talhouni, who made the promise that Zarqa would have had better quality drinking water in May in an interview with the

Jordan Times in January, had explained then that the drinking water problem in Jordan's second largest town was a result of "forced circumstances". Until the WAJ took over the responsibility the Zarqa municipal authorities used to supply the region with water drawn from five wells and pumped to a central reservoir.

#### High salinity

One of these wells has a very high salinity rate of 2,600 parts per million (ppm) and water drawn from this well, when mixed with water pumped from other wells, raised the overall salinity to a much higher than acceptable percentage of salinity. The problem becomes acute in summer when the municipality had no alternative other than to make more use of this well to meet the increased water requirements of the season.

Regional boundaries and financial limitations put constraints on the municipal authorities' options for other alternative sources of water to feed the reservoir and the problem has been dragging on for a number of years.

## UNDP prepares new cycle of development programmes

By Simonetta Carr

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is ready to start a new cycle of projects in Jordan, according to Mr. Adnan Raouf, resident representative for UNDP, as well as for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and for the World Food Programme (WFP). Mr. Raouf said this new cycle is highly needed in order to take a fresh new start, and to abandon some long-term projects which have been dwindling.

Mr. Raouf, who is also the resident coordinator for United Nations (UN) activities in Jordan in economic and social fields, told the Jordan Times that one main reason for the dwindling of some projects has been a lack of funds which has been felt by UNDP as by most voluntary organisations due to the world's economic conditions.

He explained that UNDP is mainly a financing agency, with technical cooperation activities as its principal aim, in order to prepare the ground for capital in developing countries.

#### New programmes

Mr. Raouf could not specify as yet which new projects UNDP will help to start next year, since, as he explained, the priorities are always being set by the government, particularly the Ministry of Planning with which UNDP works very closely. Once the government feels the need for a par-

ticular project and thinks of utilizing UN resources, the execution of the project itself is given to one of the thirty five international agencies in the UN system.

The agency visualizes the project, its duration and completion, and gives a suggestion of the financial resources which will be required. It will then work closely day-to-day with UNDP and the government in programming and evaluating the project.

The UN agencies, Mr. Raouf explained, are independent organisations with a combined 450 years plus of experience-earned knowledge. Their work is inter-related and they are all connected with the UN through the General Assembly and the Economic Council. Sometimes, these agencies execute programmes prepared by UNDP charging a service fee.

Several UNDP sponsored projects in Jordan, according to Mr. Raouf, have been executed by the International Commercial Union (ICU), an organisation which UNDP has been helping for a number of years in the efforts of preparing the necessary cadres who will eventually train others in several fields. "The problem", Mr. Raouf explained, "is that, once they are trained, many of these cadres prefer to leave Jordan to work where economic resources may be more rewarding for them."

One of such projects included UNDP technical assistance to civil aviation. This project started in 1974 and an aviation training institute was established to train Jordanians in the various civil avi-

ation disciplines. The training is held at the Queen Norr Training College in Mafrag, assisted by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The project aims at enhancing the CAA's technical, administrative and managerial capabilities required to provide efficient civil aviation services in Jordan. During the last three years only, the total UNDP inputs to the project amounted to \$921,836, while the government contributed \$350,000. The project, which has been successful, is expected to extend into the next cycle.

#### Catering project

UNDP is also conducting another training project for catering and hotel management personnel for a chain of hotels to be operated by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline. This project, towards which UNDP contributed \$110,000 and the government \$72,240, is being executed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), following the footsteps of a similar project of hotel and tourism management training at the Amman Hotel College, which was concluded by the end of 1983.

Mr. Raouf said also that the government of Jordan has been concluding loan agreements with the World Bank to train cadres in several polytechnic schools. "Whenever such an agreement is concluded UNDP finances the technical assistance", he explained. In this case, UNDP will offer \$2 million of technical assistance spread over four years (the lifespan of the project). Each UNDP project has a max-

imum lifespan of five years, which is extended, if needed, for another maximum of two years. "After such a length of time", Mr. Raouf said, "if a project has truly been successful, it should be able to continue on its own."

Besides UNDP's main functions of a financing agency, Mr. Raouf said it offers occasional assistance to regional institutions or projects, such as the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences which is affiliated to the Arab League.

It also provides training fellowship with the Ministry of Communications, especially in the postal field. Mr. Raouf, who describes his position as "manager of human assistance to Jordan", says that UNDP works behind the scenes, seldom interfering with the agencies, but representing them all, channeling their correspondence and acting as a medium.

UNDP also helps experts from UN agencies as they come to Jordan. At the present, for instance, it is helping some experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), who have just arrived in the country, with temporary office accommodations and staff.

#### Financial difficulties

Mr. Raouf stressed the fact that most UNDP projects are modest because of financial difficulties. "The allocation of funds for each programme cycle is set by the international council of UNDP", he explained. "For countries rea-

sonably advanced such as Jordan, these funds are small."

He said that, for the last cycle, the total allocation amounted to \$15 million. "It is little, but helpful to the government", he said. "UNDP is just a catalyst to help activate what the government is spending on a project", he continued.

At the beginning of this cycle, which will be completed at the end of 1985, Mr. Raouf said that they had been warned that the allocation could drop by 100 to 80 per cent. UNDP in Jordan took this warning into consideration, hoping for improvement, but after two years the allocation dropped to a mere 55 per cent.

"Our finances come directly from the member countries of the UN", Mr. Raouf explained, "which are expected to raise their donations each year of the 14 per cent, but they don't always meet these expectations. Our income is never sure. Some countries give their contributions late, some pay with their devaluated currencies while the expenditures are calculated in dollars." Yet Mr. Raouf believes that UNDP efforts, however small, are essential to the development of each country.

As International UNDP Administrator Bradford Morse wrote, "UNDP activities have a human and economic impact that far transcends their monetary value; and a continuously resonating multiplier effect not only in their immediate areas but globally as well."

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## Young people need attention

THE 1984/85 scholastic year is now drawing to a close and the students have almost completed their end-of-the-year examinations before taking their long summer holiday.

As the schools close, the streets and alleys of Amman and other towns and villages in Jordan get gradually congested with young people trying to find a way and a place for killing time and spending the long summer days, most probably playing football regardless of the dangers posed by traffic.

Jordanian towns have no public libraries, except those owned and operated at a very limited scale by the municipalities, no public parks or proper public playgrounds that can meet the growing demand of the young generation. As the International Youth Year draws on, we fail to see anything meaningful being done to satisfy the needs of the young and develop the younger generation physically and mentally. The responsibility for this does not lie only with the government but also with the private sector as well, and youth centres and other institutions in various regions of Jordan.

A country with a great proportion of young people like ours should provide programmes catering for their needs, specially in summer when schoolchildren feel at a loss and indeed some turn delinquent because of this problem exists.

In this International Youth Year, the Ministry of Education can help the youth by keeping school playgrounds open to allow for sport activities under the supervision of coaches appointed by the Ministry of Culture and Youth. The Ministry of Education and private schools can both open part of their schoolrooms to allow children to paint, draw, read and carry out useful work under the supervision of a teacher for a nominal fee, and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, in cooperation with clubs and youth centres, can organise sports and other activities in their own regions.

In this way we can offer our young generations a useful and rich experience and an opportunity to grow up in a healthy atmosphere.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Assessing Jordan-U.S. relationship

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Al Rifai has emphasised that King Hussein's talks in Washington with the U.S. administration were able to assess the first stage for defining points of agreement and disagreement between Jordan and the United States. This means that good progress has been made towards conducting a dialogue with Washington, a step in the right direction and a good beginning aimed at further deepening understanding.

The first step, that is holding a dialogue with the United States, coupled with the American administration's announcement that Washington will soon embark on a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation constitutes an important achievement in the present stage. In the dialogue, the United States would better understand the Arab points of view and will be convinced that the Palestine problem constitutes the focal issue in the Middle East crisis.

The United Nations has already issued several resolutions underlining this important fact, and now it remains for the United States to be persuaded by Arab reasoning through the coming dialogue. Therefore, King Hussein's visit to Washington has been successful and was an essential step forward.

We realise that the United States will continue to support and help Israel, but we also expect Washington to pressure Israel into accepting U.N. Security Council resolution on withdrawal from occupied Arab lands and granting the Palestinians their rights in their homeland.

#### Al Dustour: Arab indifference towards Lebanon

IT IS strange and indeed saddening to witness this impassive attitude of the Arab World as to what is going on in Lebanon. The attack on the Palestinian camps in Beirut has been going on for the past two weeks and the Arab countries have so far failed to meet to discuss ways of stopping the tragedy.

The world community at large, moved by the sufferings befalling the refugees, has met in the Security Council at the request of France and Egypt in a bid to put an end to the disaster. Many Arabs must have surely felt ashamed as they heard the French delegate appealing to the world to stop the conspiracy on the innocent people of the camps at a time no Arab finger was raised to save their kinsmen. Indeed there are Arabs who strongly supported the aggression and the massacre of Palestinians and the destruction of their homes.

This attitude on the part of the Arab countries signals the beginning of the final fall of the Arab World into the pit of total loss. Of course we did not expect anything to come out of the Arab League nor did we expect any meaningful pan-Arab action to put an end to the attacks. But to see the Arabs unable to meet when they are themselves exposed to danger is source of shame to all Arab people. This attitude indicates clearly that the Arabs will never be able to meet or take a joint action in the face of any conspiracy or aggression whatever its source at any time in the future.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel fears American changes

THE OUTCOME of King Hussein's talks in Washington has taken Israel by surprise, and the Israeli leaders saw the prospect of Washington changing its position towards the Middle East conflict. The angry reaction coming out of Israel in the wake of the King's visit is a clear indication of the concern the Israelis are now living through, especially with regard to Washington's announcement of holding a dialogue with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a prelude to the peace process.

What has irked the Israelis in particular was U.S. acceptance in principle of the idea of international supervision over the peace-making process, and the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions over the Palestine question. Observers have noted a split in views among the Likud and the Labour parties, which together form the present coalition in Israel, over this issue, and the Israeli foreign minister has embarked on an Israeli diplomatic offensive to offset the new trend in Washington's thinking.

# 242: The totality that beckons

By Rami G. Khouri

ONCE AGAIN, attempts to breathe life into Arab-Israeli peace-making revolve around that great survivor, United Nations Security Council Resolution 242.

King Hussein has told the American leadership that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on the basis of 242 and 338. The PLO itself has not clarified the issue further, but it should. If, indeed, it is prepared to negotiate on the basis of 242/338, it should come out more forcefully and exploit this diplomatic posture, and use it to achieve its goal of Palestinian self-determination.

The importance of 242/338 is its embodiment of the principle of the return of territory for peace, and its affirmation of the "right of all states in the area to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Its weakness, from the Palestinian perspective, has been its reference to the Palestinians simply in the context of "the refugee problem", which, it said, required a "just settlement". The United States and Israel have always insisted that the PLO recognise 242/338 as a sign of its willingness to live in peace with Israel, and as a precondition for negotiations.

How, it was asked, could the Israelis negotiate with someone who did not recognise their right to exist?

A very good question, indeed, and one which should be asked of the Israelis and the Americans by the Palestinians. How could the PLO talk to the United States or the Israeli government if these did not, a priori, explicitly recognise the Palestinian right to self-determination?

This kind of you-go-first attitude could let years and decades pass — as they have done since 1967 — without the Israelis or Palestinians getting any closer to their respective goals. If the PLO is taking a more flexible attitude to 242/338, this could present a good opportunity to call the American bluff, and perhaps also isolate Israel politically. Taken to its logical extreme, it could even move us closer to the goal of Palestinian self-determination.

If 242's reference to the Palestinians only as refugees is a problem for the PLO, the PLO could apply some creative public diplomacy and overcome that problem in two ways. First, the content of 242 itself provides some good ammunition. I would suggest that the PLO should declare publicly that it accepts all the provisions of 242, but only if they are implemented in full and in the

order of their listing in the resolution.

The second item in 242 reads: "Emphasising the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war". The PLO could state that it will accept the resolution's directive that all states in the area should live in peace, if all states in the area that wish to live in peace simultaneously apply the resolution's prior dictate that territory cannot be acquired by force.

The trade-off is clear and simple. All the lands that Israel acquired by force in 1967 should be returned to the Arabs, in the context of mutually agreeable security guarantees that may or may not be backed by superpower commitments. Simultaneously, the Arab states and people would accept Israel's right to live in secure and guaranteed borders.

This still leaves the Palestinians floating. So the second thing the PLO might do is to accept 242 in its entirety, without asking that it be changed or amended, but link it with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 of Nov. 22, 1974, which reaffirms the right of the Palestinian people to "self-determination, national independence and sovereignty".

This should be a package

deal, providing an equitable balance that secures for the Israelis and the Palestinians those elements that are dear to them both. The PLO then becomes less dazzled by the politically demeaning aspects of 242, and makes a more clear statement of its willingness to coexist with Israel if Israel is willing to coexist with a Palestinian nation that is self-determinant and free.

If the PLO, Jordan or anyone else in the Arab World has reached the point where they are prepared to give Israel peace and security in return for Palestinian self-determination in the West Bank, Gaza and Arab east Jerusalem and the return of the other Arab territories occupied in 1967, they should gain diplomatic strength from such a posture, and not espouse it cryptically or try to hide it from view. If we have not reached this point, we should make that clear as well, and not raise false hopes.

The Americans say the price of talking to the PLO is PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist, embodied in 242. The PLO should put more political substance into the trade-off, by insisting that Palestinian recognition of 242 must coincide with American/Israeli recognition of the principle of non-acquisition of territory by

force and the Palestinian right of self-determination.

We should find the political strength to transform 242/338 from a diplomatic obstacle to an asset. If we make our acceptance of 242 conditional on the implementation of the spirit and the letter of all the provisions of 242, we may be able to finally flush out the Americans and Israelis on the essential dilemma in Palestine — how to satisfy the demands of both Israelis and Palestinians — rather than focussing in the first instance only on the American/Israeli demand that the Arabs have to recognise Israel's right to exist as a precondition for any diplomatic movement.

There are two people who covet nationhood in Palestine, the Israeli people and the Palestinian Arab people. There are also two key provisions in 242/338 — the recognition of Israeli statehood, and the principle of the non-acquisition of territory by force.

It is high time the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians, capitalised on the totality of 242, instead of being handcuffed by only those aspects of 242 that the Americans and the Israelis have chosen to emphasise.

The human and political reality that both sides have to affirm in the final analysis is that

recognition is a two-way process, and nationhood is the prerogative of both Israelis and Palestinians. Resolutions 242 and 338 are based largely on this reality, which is why they have been accepted by Israel, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Arabs should lay down a clear challenge before the United States and Israel: If we are prepared to implement those provisions of 242/338 that they insist upon, are they in turn willing to implement those provisions 242/338 that we insist upon?

If the answer is yes, the stage could be set to negotiate the mechanics of full withdrawal from the occupied territories in exchange for full peace among all states. Subsequently, the Palestinians would have the opportunity to be self-determinant in the land that has been vacated by Israel, and the process of Palestinian national self-determination would be implemented under Arab sovereignty.

It's a long-shot, to be sure, but if it holds out the possibility of collectively satisfying the demands of the Israelis, the Palestinians and the concerned Arab states, it strikes me as one that we are all historically and morally bound to attempt.

## Papandreou, fiery opponent of U.S., is back

From Reuter

ATHENS — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, whose party has won another four years in power, is a former economics professor whose socialist zeal and anti-American stance have created controversy at home and abroad.

For the past 20 years he has seen himself as an opponent of what he calls the "economic oligarchy and its foreign masters" — meaning big business and the United States.

In an election campaign that culminated in a Socialist victory Sunday, the mercurial 66-year-old leader slumped the country giving fiery speeches against the right-wing opposition and reiterating his "Greece for the Greeks" slogan that helped him garner the votes of the young and the frustrated in previous years.

Mr. Papandreou called the election four months before his government's term was due to expire, pressed by opposition anger over the abrupt resignation in March of pro-Western President Constantine Karamanlis, a move triggered by Mr. Papandreou's plans to clip the constitutional powers of the presidency.

His Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) swept to power with 48 per cent of the vote in 1981, just seven years after he founded it in the wake of Greece's smooth transition from military

dictatorship to democracy.

For Mr. Papandreou, the 1981 victory was a vindication of his aims of disconnecting Greece from what he saw as American domination in NATO and West European capitalist domination in the European Community, which Greece joined under a conservative government 10 months before he came to power.

But Greece remains a member of both NATO and the Community and the four U.S. military bases he once pledged to shut down still operate. In 1983, his government negotiated a five-year extension of their lease but he continues to insist they will close down in 1988.

The U.S. has criticised Mr. Papandreou for backing some Soviet positions on disarmament and calling for a non-nuclear Balkan zone, while Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger made a stinging attack on what he called the unceremonious dumping of President Karamanlis, a move that also infuriated domestic opponents.

Mr. Papandreou's main target during the electoral campaign, the conservative New Democracy Party, is led by one of his most feared political adversaries, Constantine Mitsotakis.

New Democracy has attacked Mr. Papandreou's economic policies and has made a powerful play for the support of Greece's large professional and small business

sectors, which it says have suffered under the Socialists.

The conservatives claim that Greece has accumulated more foreign debt under Socialist rule than it had in the whole period since modern independence in 1829.

They accuse the Socialists of consistently discouraging industrial investment and the once-flourishing shipping industry to drive unemployment to record levels.

But Mr. Papandreou feels at least four more years are needed for what he apparently still believes will be the Socialist transformation of Greek society.

His first term in office was marked by a number of social reforms such as the introduction of civil marriage, the abolition of adultery as a crime and major changes to family law that made divorce easier and guaranteed sexual equality.

Mr. Papandreou, born on the Aegean island of Chios, has led a varied, cosmopolitan life that has included two decades of exile in the United States.

Proscribed by the regime of Dictator Ioannis Metaxas, he managed to emigrate to the United States in 1940, the year Greece was attacked by Mussolini's Italy.

He became an academic there and by 1959 was the dean of the School of Economics at the Berkeley campus of the University of

California. In that year he was invited to Greece by Mr. Karamanlis, then conservative prime minister.

After heading a centre of economics research in Athens, Mr. Papandreou resigned his American citizenship and ran for election to parliament in 1963, the year his late father George won a sweeping election victory.

Mr. Papandreou quickly made a name for himself on the left of the centre Union Party, causing concern to Conservative Greeks who feared he could have links with the then outlawed Communist movement.

He was jailed as a dangerous radical when Colonel George Papadopoulos staged his coup d'etat in April 1967.

After spending eight months in jail, he was amnestied and allowed to leave the country. He toured Europe and North America at the head of an anti-regime movement, the Panhellenic Liberation Movement (PAK), the forerunner of today's PASOK.

#### Greek Islands

These are the main facts about Greece, which faces a general election on Sunday.

Population: 9,740,417 according to April 1981 census. More than 95 per cent of the people are of the Greek Orthodox faith.

Geography: 131,990 square kilometres. Seventy per cent of Greece is mountainous or sem-

mountainous, and some 2,000 islands account for 19 per cent of the territory.

Capital: Athens (population 3,016,000, April 1981 figure).

Economy: The economy grew very fast in most years after World War II, with the emergence of textiles, cement, food processing and furniture industries as well as small oil refining and shipbuilding sectors. Growth has been slower since the late 1970s but living standards have broadly continued to rise. The Greek merchant fleet is among the world's largest with around 3,000 ships amounting to 34 million tonnes.

Inflation in the year to April was 17.7 per cent, and the balance of payments deficit on current account for 1984 was \$2.18 billion. Shipping remittances from Greeks and Tourism are major sources of the invisible revenues that enable Greece to sustain large visible trade deficits — but contributions from both these sources have declined steadily in recent years.

Gross national product in 1984 totalled \$33.4 billion and per capita income was \$3,366.

Modern history: Greece became independent in 1829 after an eight-year war against the Ottoman Empire. The protecting powers, Britain, France and Russia, introduced a monarchy that remained until 1924, when political turmoil inaugurated an 11-year republic.

Greece successfully repulsed an Italian invasion in 1940, but was overrun by Nazi Germany in 1941.

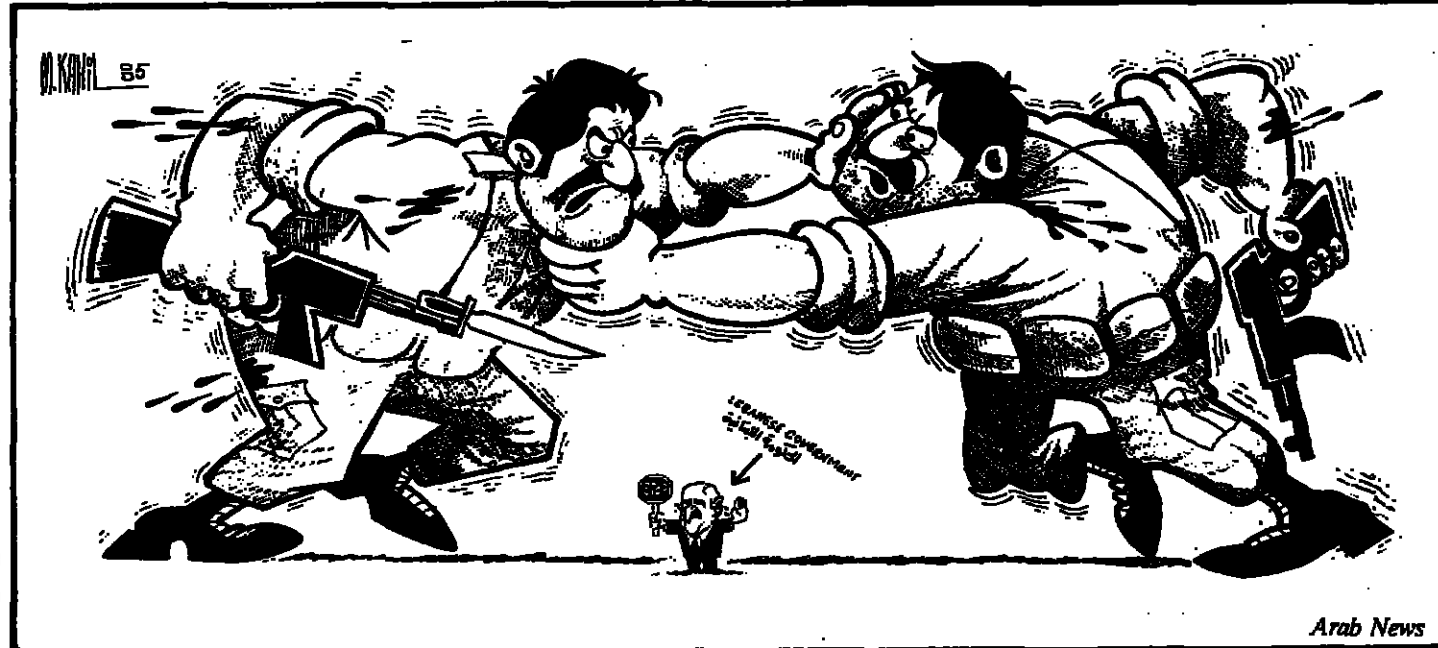
After liberation in 1944 a communist attempt to take over the country was countered by Western-supported "nationalists", who could about the attempt with Western help.

In the 1950s, the emergence of Constantine Karamanlis as prime minister coincided with a period with a period of political stability, but social agitation and trouble with the monarchy led to an army coup in April 1967 and a seven-year military dictatorship. King Constantine fled into exile eight months after the coup.

Mr. Karamanlis was recalled from exile in Paris, after the fall of the colonels in 1974 to oversee democracy restoration and a referendum preserved the republic proclaimed earlier by the dictatorship. When he became the nation's president in 1980 he oversaw the election the next year of the first Socialist government in Greek history.

Greece joined the European Community in 1981 and appears now to be firmly in place as a full member, despite pledges at one stage by Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou that he would call a national referendum on membership.

Mr. Papandreou has also disagreed repeatedly with NATO views on a number of issues affecting East-West relations.



## Colombian peace process is losing momentum

By Gilles Trequesser

BOGOTA — A peace process initiated a year ago when left-wing Colombian guerrillas signed an unprecedented truce with the government may have lost its momentum, diplomats and analysts say.

The agreement was severely jolted last week by separate grenade attacks on an army bus and leaders of the M-19 guerrilla group, strengthening fears that the shaky process could fall to pieces before next year's general elections.

"Guerrillas play a waiting game. They are gathering military strength," a Western diplomat said.

"While publicly saying they seek a political way out, they have not abandoned their ultimate

goal: the conquest of power through armed struggle."

Another view came from Antonio Navarro Wolff, a member of M-19's five-man command.

"The truce only means silencing the guns. We have not seen any of the political reforms promised by the government," he told Reuters shortly before he was seriously wounded in one of the grenade attacks.

Dogged efforts by President Belisario Betancur to end more than 30 years of political violence in Colombia produced the most important ceasefire with leftist guerrillas ever seen in Latin America.

On May 28 last year, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the country's oldest, best organised and most num-

erous guerrilla group, signed a truce with the government.

M-19 and the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL) followed suit three months later.

The truce was to permit the study and implementation of wide-ranging political and social reforms through a national dialogue. But the reforms have yet to come, rebel leaders say.

"Betancur acts like the hunter who killed a tiger but is frightened by the corpse," said Mr. Navarro, now recovering in hospital from the amputation of two toes of his left foot.

"The bourgeoisie invented the national dialogue to trick guerrillas into believing political reforms could be attained," said a former leader of the National Liberation Army (ELN), the only

major group to have shunned the amnesty and truce offers.

He said the truce was convenient for the government in a period of economic recession.

"The government never acted in good faith. Remember that one of its main worries was to obtain an end to kidnappings. It knew they would otherwise frighten off foreign investors," the former guerrilla leader said. He asked not to be identified, saying he now worked underground on a political level.

Former M-19 national leader Ramiro Lucio, now living in Paris, said he understood his ex-comrades-in-arms' misgivings about the truce. "All amnesties in Colombia were betrayed by the ruling class," he told the daily newspaper El Tiempo. The only

## Pretoria, Israel, and the atom bomb

From the Guardian

THE ANTI-APARTHEID campaign in the United States, having had the wit to exploit that country's Freedom of Information Act, has now managed to produce the best evidence we are likely to get that South Africa is an unacknowledged member of the nuclear club. The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory studied a mysterious double flash over the Prince Edward Islands picked up by an American satellite in the early hours of Sept. 22, 1979, from the southern Indian Ocean and concluded with confidence that it had been a nuclear explosion in the atmosphere. The evidence remains purely circumstantial, as it must in the absence of a proclamation from Pretoria, but it is now a lot more solid than it was.

Whatever other sentiments the vision of a nuclear-armed South Africa may evoke, surprise isn't one of them. Pretoria has been engaged in nuclear research for a generation because it has large uranium deposits and a chronic energy problem. Its painfully, expensively, and stealthily acquired expertise was bound to engender thoughts of military applications in South Africa's strategic circumstances. In 1982, on the unveiling of a highly sophisticated heavy artillery system, Armscor, the state weapons manufacturer, publicly boasted that the gun could fire a nuclear shell.

Even the smallest tactical nuclear weapons would have decidedly ambiguous value against generalised internal unrest in South Africa. They could be seen as of greater worth against a "total

onslaught" from the north, but even South African propaganda now appears to regard such a development as inconceivable in the foreseeable future. Taking the low yield of the imputed 1979 test and Pretoria's confirmation that its 155mm-howitzer can fire a nuclear warhead together, we may conclude that South Africa has all the nuclear weapons capacity it can imagine itself needing, whether as a deterrent or as a last resort for some kind of Gotterdammerung. Even with its ageing air force, South Africa looks invulnerable on the ground where it matters and over nuclear posturing might provoke unwelcome attention from the superpowers. The strategic position in the subcontinent therefore remains broadly the same.

One is left wondering why Pretoria bothered. The answer may lie in the Middle East and in the entirely different strategic calculations of South Africa's silent partner in a whole range of military and nuclear enterprises, Israel. The newly unearthed American documents also add to the circumstantial evidence of nuclear cooperation between Israel, which is known to have the advanced technology, and South Africa, which has not only the uranium (and latterly its own enrichment facilities) but also the ability to find the necessary empty space for conducting tests. Thus the belated discovery concerning the mysterious explosion near the Antarctic Circle nearly six years ago needs close study much further north in the world than appearances suggest.

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# Lendl, Navratilova move forward in defence of their French open titles

By Derek Parr  
Reuter

PARIS — Ivan Lendl and Martina Navratilova brushed aside their opponents Monday, striding forward in defence of their French open titles.

Lendl wore down 17-year-old American Aaron Krickstein to earn a quarter-final place, while Navratilova blasted out Italian Anna Cecchini to reach the semi-finals.

But Lendl's fellow-Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova, the 1981 women's champion and third seed this year, was knocked out in the quarter-finals by tall West German Claudia Kohde 6-4, 6-4.

Lendl's baseline duel with 10th seed Krickstein under a blazing sun was a remorseless test of endurance for players and spectators alike.

The supremely fit Czechoslovak gradually prised the errors from his opponent to win their fourth round match 6-2, 6-2, 6-0.

Former compatriot Navratilova, now a U.S. citizen, whisked away unseeded Cecchini 6-2, 6-2 in the time it took Lendl and Krickstein to complete their first set.

Neither Lendl nor Navratilova has conceded a set in the tournament. Navratilova giving away only 13 games in five two-set rounds and Lendl 25 in four three-setters.

They have shown not the slightest inclination to surrender their titles. "I knew she was strong, but it's when you play her that you realise how really strong she is," Cecchini said of Navratilova.

Navratilova said she would like to have been subjected to harder matches in the tournament, just to

have been obliged to fight for points. "I still have to be tested. I haven't been tested that much because I am playing well," she said.

She sees no challenge to the hold on the women's game she shares with American rival Chris Evert Lloyd. "I don't see anybody taking over the number one spot till we retire," she said.

Krickstein reckons he has a long way to go to rival Lendl. "He's better than me in everything he does. I'll just have to work on certain things before I can give him a better game."

Lendl, seeded second behind American John McEnroe, showed no signs of wilting. "I was ready to stay with him a long time. I was ready to be there seven hours if necessary," he said.

"He hits the ball much harder than I do. With that forehand he could run me around a lot. He doesn't come to the net even when he gets a short ball. I wish he would come to the net more."

"I feel I've got to the quarter-finals quite easily even though I had to run hard. I feel very good physically. I just hope if I'm pressed to play better than I will play better."

Lendl's quarter-final opponent will be Argentina's Martin Jaite, who beat Heinz Guenthardt of Switzerland 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

## UEFA imposes indefinite ban on English soccer club

BASEL, Switzerland (R) — English soccer clubs face indefinite exile from European competition following riots at the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup final which left 38 people dead.

The executive committee of the European Football Union (UEFA) Sunday imposed the unprecedented penalty of banning English clubs from its competitions indefinitely.

Liverpool, whose fans were widely blamed for the violence in Brussels' Heysel stadium last Wednesday, face additional sanctions from UEFA's disciplinary committee, which is to meet soon to decide action.

A ruling on whether the English national team can take part in the next European football competition will be made later.

UEFA also said security inside and outside stadiums would be reinforced.

Jacques Georges, the French chairman of the executive committee, said there would be flexibility in treatment of different clubs within the indefinite ban.

Hans Bangert, UEFA's general secretary, said the ban would last between one and five years. Georges said decisions on whether to sanction Juventus, the Italian club that played Liverpool in Brussels, had yet to be taken.

The role of the Belgian hosts was also being investigated and penalties could be considered, he said.

He said he realised some clubs would suffer because of the sanctions but could see no alternative way of making football "what it was and what it should be."

Louis Wouters, president of the Belgian Football Union, said security forces at Brussels had been placed where incidents were feared.

## Britain: Identified Brussels rioters could be extradited

LONDON (AP) — Attorney General Sir Michael Havers said Sunday that British soccer fans shown rioting in photographs or video recordings taken at a Brussels stadium could be extradited for trial in Belgium.

"If they could be identified, their names could then be given to the Belgians because the application for extradition has to be based on names and evidence," Havers said in a radio interview.

Thirty-eight people, mostly Italians, were killed in the rioting

before last Wednesday's European Cup final between a British team, Liverpool, and Juventus of Italy. The riot began when Liverpool fans invaded Italian terraces.

Earlier, Liverpool police issued an international appeal to news photographers to send them copies of their riot pictures.

"We are looking for material to try to identify people who can be traced and interviewed with a view to establishing the cause of the tragedy," said police spokesman Superintendent Ken Hivkison.

Liverpool police said they were also setting up a board of inquiry into the riot to coordinate with Belgian police.

Havers said Britons suspected of committing a crime in a foreign country could not be tried in Britain.

## Brazil, Argentina head qualifying groups

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Brazil, seeking to maintain their proud soccer record of being the only country to reach the finals of every World Cup, started their qualifying programme with a 2-0 win in Bolivia Sunday night.

Their performance, lacking its traditional style and panache, reflected the many problems that beset their preparations but having established themselves at the top of South American group three they will be difficult to dislodge.

Diego Maradona was again the major influence as Argentina beat Colombia 3-1 in Bogota to stay top of group one, two points ahead of Peru who won 1-0 in Venezuela.

Brazil performed disastrously before the qualifying tournament, losing to Chile, Peru and Colombia. As a result, coach Evaristo

Macedo was sacked on May 23 and Tele Santana was recalled.

Santana responded by picking most of the stalwarts of his 1982 World Cup side, most notably reinstating the out-of-favour Socrates in midfield, and to the relief of the Brazilian Nation they won comfortably in Santa Cruz on Sunday night.

After struggling in the first half, Brazil took the lead through Casagrande's 55th-minute header and four minutes later scored again when Bolivian defender Miguel Noro put the ball in his own net.

A capacity 53,000 crowd at the El Campin stadium in Bogota were treated to a fine display by Argentine captain Maradona, who ended Colombia's hopes by laying on his team's third goal for Jorge Burruchaga.

Colombia, who had to change

goalkeepers after only three minutes when Pedro Zape pulled a muscle, trailed at halftime to the first of two goals by Pedro Pasculli. They equalised after 60 minutes when defender Miguel Prince moved up to score with a header but Pasculli's second goal and Burruchaga's explosive effort gave Argentina a deserved triumph.

Peru, beaten by Colombia a week ago, inflicted a second defeat on Venezuela in San Cristobal when Julio Cesar Uribe pointed on a defensive error to score in the 78th minute.

The winners of the three South American groups. Uruguay have already won group two, go forward to next year's final in Mexico. The runners up in each of the groups plus the third team in group one will play off for a further place.

## Epsom Derby could be Piggott's last

LONDON (R) — Lester Piggott climbs on board what could well be his last Epsom Derby mount on Wednesday.

If the Irish-trained colt Theatrical wins the race, then Piggott, 50 in November, will have achieved what is probably his last remaining ambition in the sport he has graced for more than 35 years.

Victory on third favourite Theatrical, a 7-1 chance, would be Piggott's tenth Derby triumph, a record which is certain to stand for a very long time indeed.

Piggott has told his father that when he finally retires he would like it to be with ten Epsom Derby winners under his belt. If he wins on Wednesday, the engagingly enigmatic Piggott might feel it is time to call it a day at the end of the season, or a little earlier.

If he gets beaten, such is his love of the game that he might persuade himself to stay on for another season, and another derby.

Age has not wearied him and the desire for winners is as great as it was when as a 15-year-old he

had his first derby mount on a horse called Zuochero in 1951.

Zuochero was unplaced, although he did go on to better things including the coronation cup at Epsom the following year before being exported to Japan.

Piggott was to earn more lasting distinction. Since 1951 there have been 30 other derby rides, producing nine wins, four seconds, one fourth, and 16 unplaced.

It is a brilliant record, stemming from Piggott's flair for the big occasion, his superb handling of a difficult track, and, not least, his knack of ending up on the right horse whatever the circumstances.

The winners came like this:

1954 — Piggott conjured a finely judged run out of the 33-1 outsider Never Say Die to win his first derby at the age of 18. Two weeks later the same horse was involved in an incident at Ascot and Piggott, who had already had several brushes with the authorities, was suspended until the end of the season.

1957 — Crepello, 6-4 favourite after winning the 2,000 Guineas, gave Piggott his second triumph with an easy win from the high class Ballymoss who won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp the following year.

1960 — St. Paddy, like Crepello, owned by Sir Victor Sassoon and trained by Noel Murless, won by an easy looking three lengths.

1968 — Sir Ivor, one of Piggott's favourite horses, produced the dramatic acceleration which marked much of his career and culminated in a Washington D.C. international victory.



Lester Piggott

1970 — Piggott and the brilliant Nijinsky took the derby en route to the triple crown, the first horse to achieve the feat for 35 years.

1972 — Piggott ended up on Roberto "jockeying off" regular pilot Australian Bill Williamson. Piggott answered his critics with a dashing short head win from Rheingold, who was to take the Arc de Triomphe in 1973.

1976 — Empery trained in France by Maurice Zilber and owned by Texan Nelson Bunker Hunt put Piggott at the top of the Epsom Derby winning jockey table, ahead of the 19th century jockey Jen Robinson and the legendary Steve Donoghue.

1977 — The Minstrel won for Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien and marked the arrival on the scene of top owner Robert Sangster.

1983 — Piggott and Teenoo Plough through the mud for victory number nine.

Theatrical will never know it but millions of Piggott's admirers will be hoping for a special show from him on Wednesday. The colt has much to live up to.

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**TEACHING POSITIONS AT YARMOUK UNIVERSITY**

Yarmouk University invites applications for the posts of male/female teachers for the Model School in the following subjects: English, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Music, Elementary Education, A.V. Specialist and French.

Applicants should meet the following requirements:

- 1- A minimum of Bachelor degree in the field of specialisation.
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- 3- Ability to teach in English in the field of specialisation.
- 4- Photocopies of transcript of record for the Bachelor degree, and certificates of teaching experience should be enclosed.

Applications to be sent to Personnel Affairs Section at the University in Irbid not later than June 15, 1986.

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**Please call: 662537**

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Consisting of three bedrooms, salon, sitting room, dining room, and a glassed-in-veranda in addition to garage, garden and telephone.

**Location: Jabal Amman, behind Al-Dustour newspaper.**

**For more information call 677777 or 662223**

**FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT**

Consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, glassed-veranda, modern utilities, central heating, garden, telephone.

**Location: Engineers Housing Estate, Seventh Circle, Jabal Amman, Sheikh Abdullah Ghosheh Street.**

**Call Tel: 673609**

**FOR RENT**

Furnished villa with garden, 3 bedrooms, 2 full and 1 half bathrooms, living, dining and salon, fully-equipped kitchen, central heating.

**Jabal Amman, Tel: 810033**

**BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN IMPORTANT NOTICE**

There will be no meeting in June. The next meeting will take place in September.

**FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT**

Consisting of two bedrooms lounge, salon, dining room, and two glassed verandas, wall-to-wall carpets, independent entrance and central heating, with small garden and telephone.

**Location: 8th Circle behind Islamic Bank.**

**Annual rent: JD 2500.**

**Please call: 815855 or 841573**

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Super furnished or unfurnished two bedrooms flat, sitting, dining, living rooms, telephone, central heating, airconditioning, garage.

**Location: Jabal Amman, near Zahran Post Office.**

**Please call: 642120**

<p><b>Cinema CONCORD</b></p> <p>Tel: 44092-44280 677420</p> <p><b>SAVAGE ISLANDS</b></p> <p>(Colour)</p> <p>Performances 3:30, 9:00, 10:45</p>	<p><b>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN</b></p> <p>Tel: 22117</p> <p><b>IT IS ME WHO DESERVES</b></p> <p>(Arabic) (Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p><b>Cinema RAINBOW</b></p> <p>Tel: 625155</p> <p><b>THE KILLING FIELDS</b></p> <p>3:30, 5:30, 8:15, 10:45</p>	<p><b>Cinema OPERA</b></p> <p>Tel: 675573</p> <p><b>PORKY II</b></p> <p>3:30, 5:30, 9:00, 10:45</p> <p>Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p><b>Cinema PALESTINE</b></p> <p>Tel: 22117</p> <p><b>1- THE STEEL CHAIN 2- THE APE-STYLE KONG-FU</b></p> <p>(Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p><b>Cinema RAGHADAN</b></p> <p>Tel: 22198</p> <p><b>RISKY BUSINESS</b></p> <p>(Colour)</p> <p>Performances: 12-3-5:30-8</p>	<p>*** Cine-Theatre ***</p> <p><b>Philadelphia</b></p> <p>***</p> <p><b>LE MARGINAL</b></p> <p>***</p> <p>Shows at 3:30, 9:00, 10:45</p> <p>Tel: 34944-34949</p> <p>***</p>
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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2950/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3703/10	Canadian dollars
	3.0390/0410	West German marks
	3.4260/80	Dutch guilders
	2.5595/5615	Swiss francs
	61.18/23	Belgian francs
	9.2650/2750	French francs
	1941.5/1943.5	Italian lire
	250.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.8200/8300	Swedish crowns
	8.7550/7650	Norwegian crowns
	10.9200/9300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	317.00/317.50	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities closed firm, helped by the higher opening on Wall Street, sterling's strong performance and a bullish monthly statement by the Confederation of British Industry, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was 10.8 points higher at 1323.8.

Britoil featured, rising 11p to 231 after 236 on rumours that B.P. is interested in the government's 49 per cent stake which is due for sale this autumn. B.P. was 2p higher on balance at 530.

Prospects of lower interest rates boosted government bonds which gained up to one point at the longer end. Gold and U.S. shares were quietly firm.

Stores continued to attract bid speculation, with Debenhams up 8p on balance at 396 after 399. Owen Owen gained 20p to 285, MFI rose 12p to 300, Dixons Group gained 15p at 717 while Burton was quoted at 482 in ex-dividend form, 6p higher on the day.

Among motor related shares, Jaguar added 9p to 274 and Lucas rose 7p to 309.

Government bonds pared early one point gains by 1/4 point in late trading.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1985

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You have an inner compulsion to upset some preconceived arrangements, but you also have the desire to consider your long-range ambitions, especially those of a worldly nature.

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to see one who can give you support you need. Listen carefully to advice given to you.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) You think in a practical vein and can establish new conditions that will improve your status in life.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) If you contact those in business who can give you financial pointers you need, you can have excellent results in the future.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to Jul. 21) Any talks with partners today should be approached pleasantly so that you have long relationships that are worthwhile.

**LEO** (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Handle your work efficiently so that you gain greater benefits in the future. Gain the cooperation of co-workers.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Seek out those prominent people who can best help you to further your finest talents. Take a good friend out tonight.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study how best to make your home more charming and functional far into the future, and please kin also.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more practical in stating your ideas to co-workers. Be sure to make arrangements with good friends.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get busy planning just how to gain a personal wish; the influences are fine for so doing.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Increase your activities with those who count the most in your life, and get better results. Dress well.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A good day to discuss quietly with a backer just where you are headed in several spheres of your endeavor.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Go out with some fine friend to a new place that has long fascinated you, and you will feel uplifted.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will easily think out a sensible course of action and then carry through with it, and should have as fine an education as possible that can be helpful in practical avenues of expression. One who will learn slowly but thoroughly and will do very well in business.

## THE Daily Crossword by Virginia Yates

ACROSS

- Free ticket
- Means offering
- For Peter's
- Shape for an office
- Notched irregularly
- Essential point
- Callous country
- Simple
- Meta
- At once
- Departure
- "— a Camera"
- Even if
- Shop a.g.
- Fabulous
- Landed
- Comp. dir.
- Makes a good start
- Self
- Caska
- Van Gogh
- celebrated here
- Library
- petrous
- sometimes
- Mich.
- Buzzing beetle
- Raglan's prov.
- Wrong
- Pathology
- suffit
- Standoffish
- Night Fr.
- Goose egg
- "— Lucy"
- Fr. composer
- Blissful place
- 4-1422 and 1776
- Christmas

DOWN

- Kind of art
- Affine
- Ram's wrap-around
- Clean-up
- hinter
- Group of seven
- Outfitter and namesakes
- Take it easy
- Like
- Drill masters?
- Plan of action
- Bedouin
- River to the Caspian
- Stage direction
- Raise
- Place for a
- Seems cat
- Horatio
- Lord
- Rebel stick
- Daria
- Broadcasts
- Actress Petr.
- And kin
- Curves
- Della of song
- In the distance
- Spread on top
- Asides
- In an unown way
- "Wizard of Merlo Park"
- Carried the day
- Foxes pee
- Range
- Look slowly
- Second-hand
- Make weary
- A Fitzgerald
- Pay, as a bill
- Meal meal
- Place
- the line

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN: ENDOUR, GOYD, ERTIE, NOONE, OVEN, STON, GAMES, DAILY, THREESTAR, ADDAX, EACH, SAFIE, RIT, BAYNE, BAUOE, ALMA, BAYNE, TRAR, CAPP, BITE, SHIRE, TREEND, SHOE, LWN, RASP, URTIO, GUTTY, SUNSHINES, LITTO, SHYU, DEAP, ALSO, QUITE, RAVA, DYAN, ADDOE, BIAV.

ACROSS: 1. Free ticket, 2. Means offering, 3. For Peter's, 4. Shape for an office, 5. Notched irregularly, 6. Essential point, 7. Callous country, 8. Simple, 9. Meta, 10. At once, 11. Departure, 12. "— a Camera", 13. Even if, 14. Shop a.g., 15. Fabulous, 16. Landed, 17. Comp. dir., 18. Makes a good start, 19. Self, 20. Caska, 21. Van Gogh, 22. celebrated here, 23. Library, 24. petrous, 25. sometimes, 26. Mich., 27. Buzzing beetle, 28. Raglan's prov., 29. Wrong, 30. Pathology, 31. suffit, 32. Standoffish, 33. Night Fr., 34. Goose egg, 35. "— Lucy", 36. Fr. composer, 37. Blissful place, 38. 4-1422 and 1776, 39. Christmas.

## Jordan may ask foreign banks to raise capital

AMMAN (R) — Jordan's Industry and Trade Minister Raja'i Al Muasher said Monday the government may ask foreign banks to raise their capital to the level of local banks and indicated they could be allowed to open more branches.

Mr. Muasher, in an interview with Reuters, also confirmed the cancellation of an edict announced under the former government requiring foreign banks to have majority Jordanian ownership by 1986.

He said while existing foreign bank capital was believed adequate, some banks may need extra to run more branches.

"We would like to see what would be the most suitable approach to allowing more branches — we are also studying the possibility of increasing the capital of the foreign banks to be at par with those of local banks," Mr. Muasher said.

The current minimum capital requirement for foreign banks is three million dinars (\$7.5 million), while the eight local banks have been asked to raise capital to five million dinars (\$12.5 million) by the end of this year.

The eight foreign banks, including Chase Manhattan, Citibank, British Bank of the Middle East and Grindlays, have a total of 20 branches in Jordan, mainly in Amman.

Mr. Muasher said Grindlays was the only foreign bank which had applied for "Jordanisation" under the 1983 edict. "The bank's application had not been approved and we have not heard from it since the edict was cancelled," he added.

Mr. Muasher said the government felt obligated to foreign banks which had invested in Jordan and saw no reason for altering their status. "In return, we hope these banks will respond by promoting Jordan as a good place for investment," he added.

Mr. Muasher, who is also supply minister, said the government did not plan to license more foreign banks, but it would welcome foreign offshore banking units and more regional offices.

He said the government had overturned orders issued three years ago for restructuring the Amman-based Syrian-Jordanian Bank, a 50-50 government joint venture set up in 1980.

The bank, with authorised capital of two million dinars (\$5 million), was still in the process of conversion into a Jordanian public company with increased capital when Jordanisation measures were dropped.

It was established when Jordanian-Syrian ties were good, but relations have since come under strain.

"The bank is now back to being a joint venture. The decision... shows that regardless of political relations between us and any other country we respect investment agreements and concessions that we provide," Mr. Muasher said.

Meanwhile, an article in MEED, written by Iain Jenkins and published this week said that Amman's bankers are viewing the new government with qualified optimism. They applauded Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai's first move — the mid-April scrapping of the proposal to make all foreign banks 51 per cent Jordanian-owned — and hope the strains on the banking system will be eased and the economy revived.

Nevertheless, as shrinking margins continue to hit profits, the next turn of banking policy is anxiously awaited — with uncertainty fuelled by speculation that the Central Bank of Jordan's governor is about to resign.

The decision to revoke Jordanisation was welcomed throughout the banking community. The Chase Manhattan Bank's local manager, Mr. Steve Cryser, expressed the general feeling: "Absolutely delighted."

However, the foreign banks now fear the ramifications of another central bank regulation: That all banks raise their capital to at least JD 5 million (\$13 million).

The rule did not worry the international banks initially, because Jordanisation would have taken their capital above the minimum requirement. Now, however, the basic JD 3 million (\$8 million) capital for foreign banks falls short. And, says central bank governor Mr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi: "I see no reason why there should be any discrimination between foreign and local banks."

One international banker in Amman argues: "It is unnecessary for foreign banks to have any capital outside their country of incorporation. Let alone to have to

increase it." And another adds: "The only logic of increasing capital is to boost lending potential... but many foreign banks in Jordan are under-let."

They realise that the central bank is unlikely to listen to them, but privately wonder how much longer Mr. Nabulsi will last. He was seen to be closely associated with Jordanisation, and was visiting the U.S. for medical treatment when the plan was overturned.

Mr. Nabulsi, who is well respected in banking circles, does not regard the lifting of Jordanisation as a personal snub, however. He stresses that it was introduced by the previous government — not by the central bank — and was reversed because the new government considered the policy inappropriate.

During a brief visit to London on his way home from the U.S., Mr. Nabulsi said: "I am giving the question of my resignation great consideration for personal — not policy — reasons. I have had two operations in the past four months and my doctor has told me that I have been overdoing it."

Whatever decision Mr. Nabulsi takes, the banks still face a difficult future, with 1984's profits slide expected to continue.

Only Arab Bank, Jordan's giant with a capital of JD 22 million (\$56 million), resisted the downturn: it recorded a gigantic leap in profits to JD 7.2 million (\$18 million) in 1984, from JD 322,000 (\$800,000) in 1983 — but even this was due to exceptionally high loss provisions in 1983.

Profits at the eight other local commercial banks fell by 12 per cent overall, to JD 13.3 million (\$34 million) in 1984.

Grindlays Bank made a sizeable loss for the second year running, and the seven smaller international banks recorded a 13 per cent aggregate drop in earnings, to JD 3.1 million (\$8 million).

The abrupt economic decline is blamed — growth slowed down to 4 per cent in 1984, having averaged 8 per cent for the previous 10 years.

The regional recession — a result of the Iran/Iraq war and falling oil prices — has directly affected Jordan's economy and banking industry.

Remittances from Jordanians working in the Gulf have fallen from 1983's \$1,500 million, contributing to a drop in bank deposits. And vital Arab aid — only around \$400 million in 1984 — falls far short of the \$1,250 million a year promised at the 1978 Baghdad summit. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are the most reliable contributors.

But factors closer to home, such as the rigid interest rate structure, which has reduced lending margins to only 1 1/4 per cent, have also aggravated bankers' problems.

The central banks has restricted interest rates on bank lending to 10 per cent, while increasing the cost of funds by setting a minimum 8 1/4 per cent rate for deposits.

According to Mr. Michel Mario, Bank of Jordan's deputy general manager: "The interest rate system means that banks cannot distinguish between quality

## Jordan: commercial bank results, 1983-84 (JD million)

		Assets/ liabilities	Profit
Bank of Jordan	1984	82	1.9
	1983	76	1.8
% change		+7.9	+5.6
Bank al-Mashrek	1984	33	0.5
	1983	30	0.6
% change		+10.0	-16.7
Jordan National Bank	1984	114	2.3
	1983	106	3.5
% change		+7.5	-34.3
The British Bank of the Middle East	1984	53	0.8
	1983	42	0.5
% change		+26.2	+60.0
Rafidain Bank	1984	10	0.5
	1983	10	0.2
% change		-	+150.0
Arab Bank	1984	536	7.2
	1983	444	0.32
% change		+20.7	+2,150.0
Arab Land Bank	1984	27	1.4
	1983	28	0.6
% change		-3.6	+75.0
Cairo Amman Bank	1984	119	2.0
	1983	115	2.3
% change		+3.5	-13.0
Grindlays Bank	1984	53	-0.9
	1983	59	-0.8
% change		-10.2	-12.5
Citibank	1984	51	0.8
	1983	52	1.3
% change		-1.7	-38.5
Bank of Credit & Commerce International	1984	48	0.89
	1983	38	0.88
% change		+26.3	+1.1
The Chase Manhattan Bank	1984	28	0.5
	1983	25	0.9
% change		+12.0	-44.4
Jordan Kuwait Bank	1984	122	2.0
	1983	109	2.4
% change		+12.0	-16.7
Petra Bank	1984	214	1.6
	1983	186	2.2
% change		+15.1	-27.3
Jordan Gulf Bank	1984	76	1.3
	1983	76	1.8
% change		-	-27.8
Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance & Investment	1984	102	0.9
	1983	71	0.6
% change		+43.7	+50.0
Total	1984	1,668	23.6
	1983	1,467	19.3
% change		+13.7	+22.3

Exchange rate: \$1 = JD 0.3875 (1984); \$1 = JD 0.3356 (1983)  
Source: Central Bank of Jordan, Amman

The 22 per cent increase in profits recorded by Jordanian banks in 1984 was distorted by the results from Arab Bank. Profits there rose by a massive 2,150 per cent, to JD 7.2 million (\$18 million), following exceptionally large provisions in 1983 that left a profit of only JD 322,000 (\$800,000). Excluding Arab Bank's results, the profits of the other 15 commercial banks fell by an average 13.6 per cent in 1984.

borrowers and high-risk borrowers." He would like to see a slackening of interest rates.

Mr. Nabulsi is not deaf to this opinion: "In principle, we would like to see interest rates deregulated... but the evidence is that it would lead to interest rates spiralling upwards."

The restrictions have been partly responsible for the shift in lending, away from small private-sector borrowers, to the low-risk state-owned corporations, and sovereign and government-guaranteed loans.

One banker puts the yield on government securities at 5 per cent higher than normal lending — with the added advantage of being largely exempt from tax.

The private-sector borrower

has also suffered, according to many bankers, from a liquidity squeeze combined with the bank lending limit of 70 per cent of deposits.

The squeeze has been caused by tighter monetary policy — money supply grew by only 1 per cent in 1984.

Bankers say central bank rules have compounded the problem by forcing banks to tie up a portion of their capital and reserves in local shares on the Amman Financial Market (stock exchange) and in treasury bills.

Mr. Nabulsi disagrees: "The word liquidity has been abused in Jordan... it is used by many banks simply as an excuse for not lending." He adds that relaxing the money supply would stoke the inflation rate, now 3 per cent, and points out that banks can always refinance bonds with the central bank to ease any liquidity squeeze.

To combat the erosion of bank profits and relax the cut-throat competition for fresh deposits and new business, Mr. Nabulsi proposes a round of mergers. "It is a major goal of the central bank; two banks and some financial companies are considering merging," he notes.

Since 1982, the central bank has also been encouraging the growth of investment banking institutions. The main business of the six merchant banks is project finance, wholesale commercial banking, packaging loans and bonds, and organising new issues.

## De Cuellar criticises IMF, lender policies

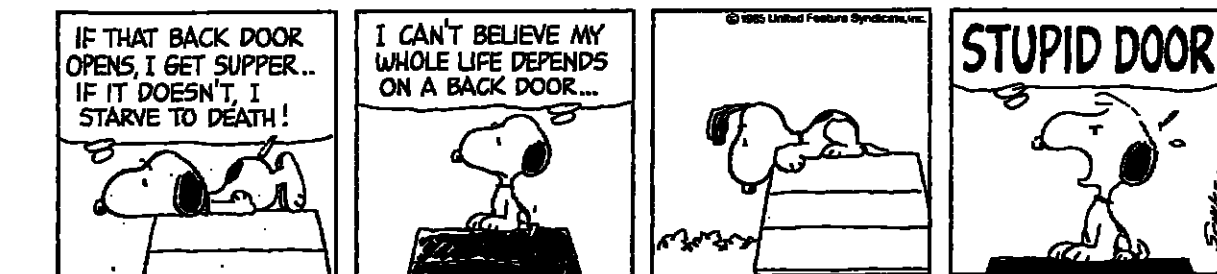
SANTO DOMINGO (R) — United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar Sunday criticised leading countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for failing to take into account the political consequences of their policies towards the developing world.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar told the Foreign Press Association that high interest rates of commercial banks were mainly responsible for Latin America's \$350 billion debt.

The U.N. chief called on industrialised countries to regard repayment of the debt as a socio-economic as well as financial problem and debtor countries should continue to fight for better payment terms.

Mr. Perez De Cuellar called President Reagan's 350 million Caribbean Basin Programme "a drop of water in the Sahara desert" and totally insufficient to meet development needs.

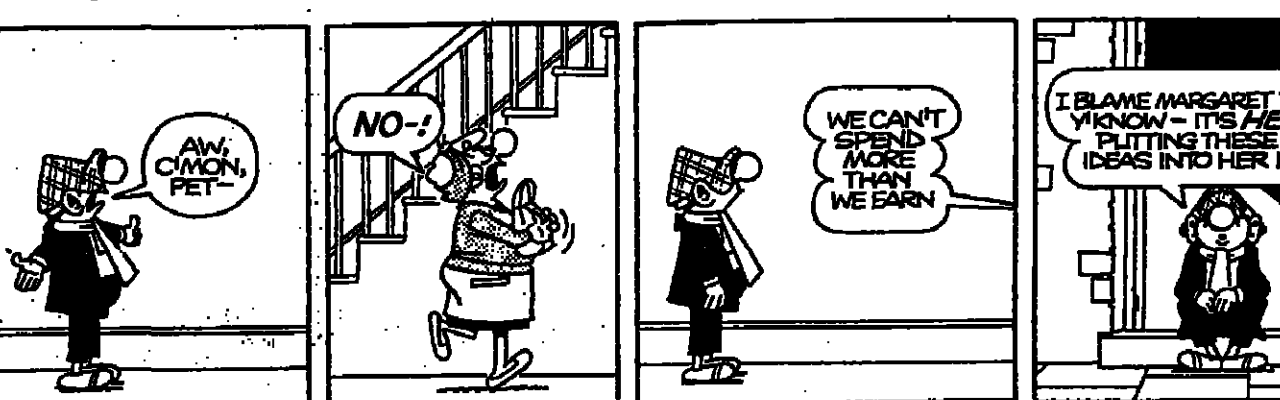
## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUGIE

ORACK

GININN

CHEPSY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SLANT VIGIL THWART STUPID

Answer: What they said about the ghost — THAT'S THE SPIRIT!



